

MARCH, 1958

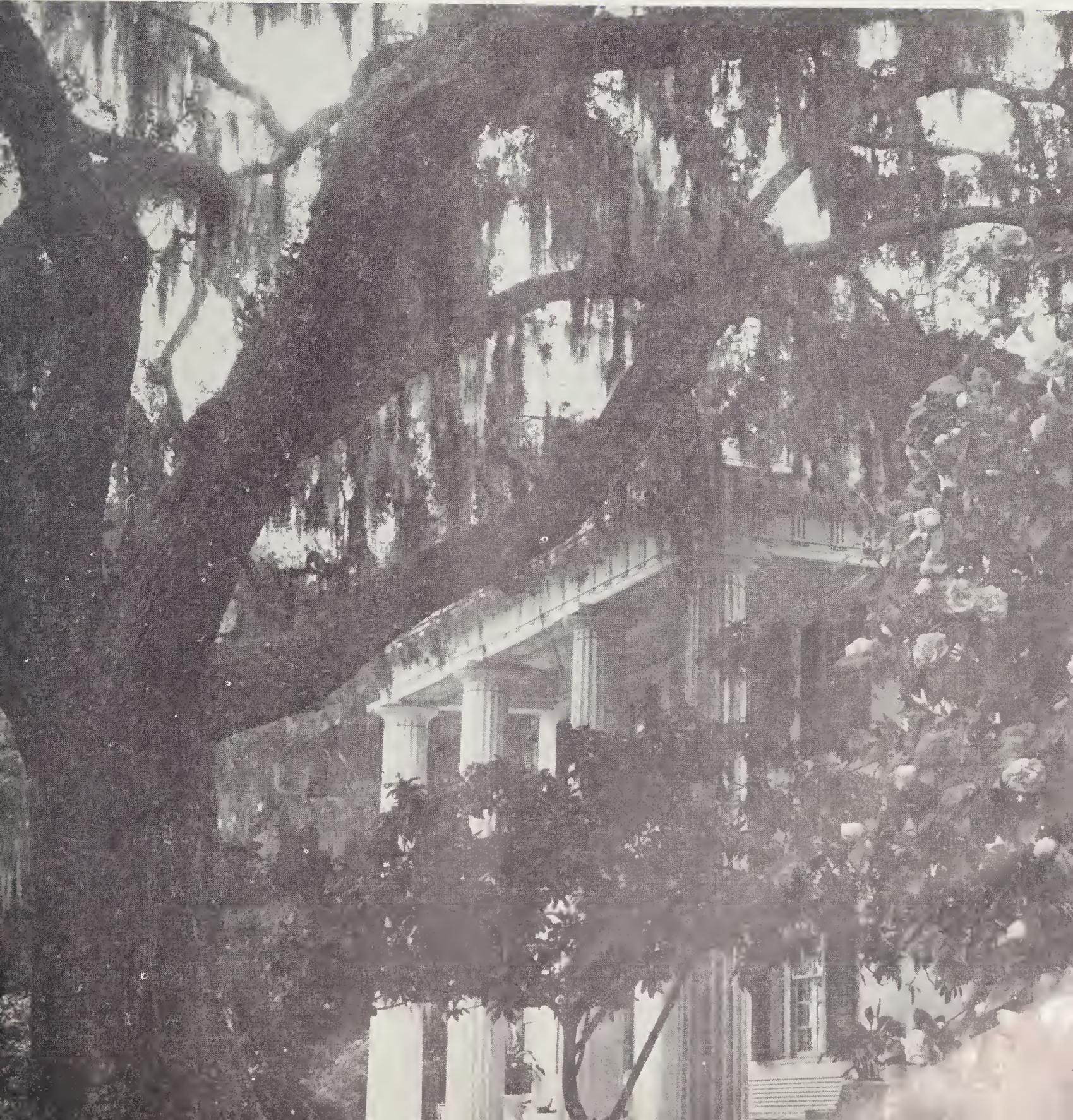
# the Carolina Farmer

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★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

**\$210 IN PRIZES**  
win for Mother and you

**1400 KINDS OF JUSTICE**  
doesn't mean justice for all





# LOOK AT THAT BIG! BIG! BIG!

## Hotpoint DIFFERENCE

8.4  
CUBIC  
FEET

FULL  
WIDTH  
FREEZER  
— UP  
TO 32 LBS.!

COLD CONTROL  
—REGULATION  
OF  
REFRIGERATOR  
AND  
FREEZER!



MODEL  
8EA8

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SAFETY  
DOOR —  
OPENS  
WITH TOUCH

FIVE-YEAR  
PROTECTION  
PLAN!

**\$158<sup>58</sup>**

### For The Small! Small! Small! Price

SEE YOUR NEAREST HOTPOINT DEALER —

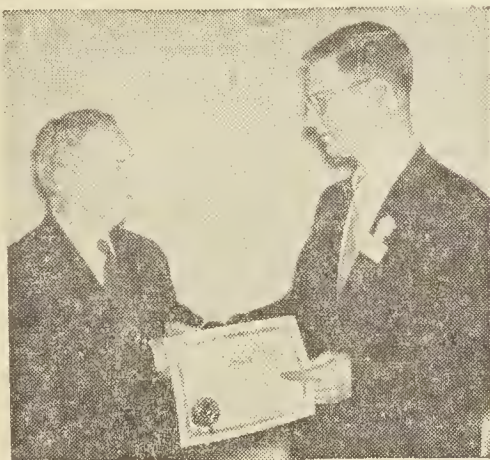
Distributor's Suggested  
Retail Price



# Dear Reader:

HAVEN'T DONE ANYTHING personally to deserve the honor, but I'm now an Honorary Texan, and proud of it, Suh! (I drop the cumbersome editorial "we" here, although it was my role as editor that introduced me into the select world of Texans.) That's Gov. Price Daniels of Texas at left, and me at right, holding a handsome certificate entitling me to all the rights of an honorary Texan. The impressive ceremony took place backstage at Dallas's Memorial Coliseum, and it appears that I'm somewhat taller than Gov. Daniels, a circumstance any honorary Texan would deny.

If you'll look closely, you'll see that the Governor has his right hand in mine, and his left hand under my elbow, giving him leverage to lift me half-a-foot off the floor so I could brag to the folks back home that I am bigger than the Governor of Texas. The



Texans stopped at nothing to make those who attended the annual meeting of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association feel welcome! You can read about some of the revelations of the meeting on pages 14 and 15.

ONE OF THE BEST LAUGHS given farmers who own their rural electric systems was an announcement from President Eisenhower in his budget message. He said his Administration wanted to "broaden" the co-ops' sources of credit. To accomplish this, he is asking Congress to reduce REA loan funds for fiscal 1959, which would certainly broaden the search for credit. Then, if the co-ops are unable to get money from private sources (most experts agree they can't), they'll be unable to expand their systems to reach new customers and unable to modernize them to serve old ones adequately. They may then be expected to succumb to decay and piecemeal sale to commercial companies.

IF THE WALL STREET wizards who helped plunge farmers into financial darkness in 1929 ever get their hands on your rural electric system mortgages, you might as well sell your light bulbs. They're the same people who control our commercial power companies, and they don't like competition. What better way to end it than own it?

*J. C. Brown Jr.*  
Editor

## the Carolina Farmer

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Number 3

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**ABOUT THE COVER** — Photographer Ralph Mills passed along this picture of Orton Plantation just in time for the Wilmington Azalea Festival, March 27-30.

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# FARMING

news and information  
you can use

**INVENTOR:** David Baird of Hillsboro, Route 3, doesn't lack for much in his poultry operation because he can make about anything he needs from odds and ends. He assembled his own feed grinding and mixing plant, (from scratch) two automatic feeders, and put together an egg washer from a war surplus cooking kettle, a discarded heating element, and air from a pneumatic tank (Cost —\$3).

*To supply adequate iron to baby pigs (to prevent anemia), hang a short section of innertube from 6 to 12 inches above the floor of the farrowing house, and apply a solution of iron daily with a paint brush. Baby pigs will chew on the rubber tube, which should be washed daily.*

**NEW SNAP:** "Pearlgreen," a new variety of bush snapbean, has been approved by the All-America selection people, and is available for planting this year. It is a "Tendergreen" type, but yielded 30 per cent more in experiments.

*Milo Ward of Hendersonville gets ewes with a single offspring to accept a lamb from a set of triplets, but he admits being sneaky about it. He places the ewe and her own lamb in a four by four stall, ties a dog nearby, and while the anxious mother watches the dog, he slips the additional lamb in with the mother. After two or three days, the mother ewe takes the additional lamb as her own.*

**NO CANNIBALS:** Max Humphrey of Leaksville, Route 1, prevents cannibalism in his pullet flocks by giving them plenty of room to grow, preventing them from becoming overheated, keeping them well ventilated, and feeding them mash instead of crumbles until they're five months old. He spends no money on debeaking equipment or colored-lense spectacles to prevent cannibalism.

*Irish potato growers will get more vigorous and better stands of early maturing, high yielding plants if they use big, blocky seed pieces. The pieces should weigh approximately 1½ ounces each and should be spaced 10 inches apart in three-foot rows.*

**"CHICKEN DOWN" CORN:** Many farmers "hog down" corn every year but Herbert Fisher of Transylvania County will "chicken down" his. A bad wind blew down a field of corn next to his pullet range last year. He turned his pullets in and they gleaned the field—ears, blades, and all—with no apparent ill effects. This year he plans to plant corn near the range for periodical mowing for his chickens.

*March is National Egg Month. North Carolina observances of this special promotional month will begin with the selection of "Miss N. C. Poultry Princess" early in the month to represent the North Carolina poultry industry for the occasion. All girls between the ages of 17 and 24 who are interested in competing for the title should immediately get in touch with their local county home demonstration agent, home economics teacher, 4-H or FFA leader. One of the requirements is that "Miss Poultry" like eggs.*

**GERMINATION** tests can well mean the success or failure of your cotton crop this year. To assure a good crop, the seeds used should show 80% germination or better. Some farmers may have to use seed with 60 to 80% germination, but 60% is an absolute minimum for even fair results. Send samples to the Seed Testing Laboratory, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Seeds submitted now will receive prompt attention.

*Cattle producers will vote March 15 on whether or not to assess themselves 10 cents a head for slaughter cattle, the money to be used for promoting beef eating.*



## AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the  
home handyman —  
and woman, too.

By C. L. Overman  
Agricultural Engineer

A fellow we know "burned out" a brand new electric drill by accidentally bumping it on a water pipe. The drill was defective and he had removed the grounding prong from the plug—thus leaving the drill ungrounded. When he bumped the pipe (the best electrical ground in the house) the drill short-circuited.

The third or round prong found on new shop equipment is for grounding purposes. A dangerous defect will blow a fuse if the equipment is properly grounded, thus preventing shock to the user and damage to the equipment.

Use of these three-prong plugs is possible with adapters for standard outlets or with special outlets. If you must use an adapter, attach its ground wire to the neutral terminal of the outlet.

If your electric pump starts running every time you turn on a faucet, you probably have a defective air volume control. This little gadget is located on the side of the pressure tank where it regulates and maintains the proper amount of air in the tank. If it is defective, the air supply will be depleted and the tank gets too full of water—a condition known as waterlogging.

A waterlogged tank has no means of storing pressure; therefore, the pump must start and furnish the necessary pressure every time you turn on a faucet. This unnecessary starting produces an undue amount of wear on the pump motor and will eventually increase your power bill.

The next time you get a little shock when you are changing a light bulb, reverse the plug in the outlet. The switch on the lamp is connected so as to control the "live" wire in the lamp circuit. If the plug is in backwards, the switch becomes part of the neutral wire and the normally-neutral bulb base actually becomes "live" and shocks you.

To eliminate the possibility of shock, trace out the neutral wire in the lamp and mark the neutral prong. A quick check of the outlet will reveal that one hole is smaller than the other. The smaller one is generally the neutral side of the outlet and the side the marked neutral prong should be plugged into.



# *In the* **O**pinion *of*

**MRS. ANNIE RAY MOORE**  
*Health Education Consultant*  
*North Carolina Department of Education*



## **THE COMMUNITY HAS A RESPONSIBILITY IN SEX EDUCATION**

Certainly our young people need to be taught about life—how life is handed on and how it develops from babyhood to adulthood.

"We had better teach them about sex or they will learn it behind the barn." This was a statement made by a religious leader during a session of parents, teachers, and youth leaders to decide whether they would have a family life course in their high school. Like statements have been heard from other leaders who urge that youth have a chance to learn in a wholesome situation. Young people who "get into trouble" or who see their friends "in trouble" say, "They did not give us the facts," or "Why didn't they tell teen-agers about the dangers of life?"

It must be understood that many, many children and young people do receive excellent instruction and guidance in this. Many parents are well prepared for such questions as "where did I come from?" Some schools, churches, and community organizations are providing good teaching to supplement that given in the home. Yet, many receive very little from any of these sources.

It has been the experience of many in teaching youth about life to find that the young people are extremely interested, study with sincerity and dignity, and usually set very high standards for themselves when given the opportunity to discuss the reasons together.

Then why do we raise any question about teaching youth about life? We do not hesitate to teach

youth about almost everything else—about the automobile, how to drive it, and the dangers of not observing the rules. Is it more important for them to learn the mechanism of the car and how it works than to learn the structure of their own bodies and how they function? Is it more important to know the rules of driving the car and the dangers of violating them than it is to know the rules of social conduct of "boy meets girl" and how valuable it is to observe these rules?

Let me hasten to say that teaching about life includes much more than the mere facts of birth and physical growth. Teaching about life (sex education) helps each youth learn his own role in his own family, in his school, in his community, on the job, and in relation to others of his own sex and of the opposite sex. It helps him learn acceptable standards of conduct and that violation of these may lead to social and emotional disaster as well as physical difficulties. It helps him understand that he has certain responsibilities to carry out. It gives him information and understandings needed for the future when he may become a parent.

Yes, youth must be taught about life. This teaching must be done—not only by the home which has the first responsibility for it—but also by the school, by the church, and by all other community groups having any responsibility for guiding youth. Those doing this teaching should be well informed and emotionally mature.

*Annie Ray Moore*

*This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.*



# MAIL



## BOX

### From an Advertiser

I enjoy your magazine each month, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to read a magazine like this, in which you meet people in all walks of life—farmers, factory workers, salesmen, and what have you—all over the country. In my January *Carolina Farmer*, I find wonderful and interesting things. There is farm news, farm price outlook for 1958. There is the Mail Box, a story called "From Cabbages to Cranes," which is about Mr. Allen M. Trask; a story about a man right in our state, Mr. Green Michael and his sheep, and I could go on and on.

Enclosed you will find an ad I would like to have run in the Rural Exchange column of the March *Carolina Farmer*. Thanks and keep up the good work.

**P. A. Price**  
Monroe, Route 6

### Likes Hale

I love to read your magazine, especially your "Hale" specials. They are so wonderful.

**Mrs. Edward Godwin**  
Lumberton, Rt. 1

*Mrs. Godwin submitted this month's recipe for Carolina Kitchens on page 22.—EDITOR.*

### Patterns and Praises

Please send me the crochet pattern described in the January issue.

We, a family of seven, read and enjoy the magazine each month. My husband, five daughters and I make up my family. There are some very interesting articles for each one of us in every issue. And we like the pattern department—it's just wonderful.

**Mrs. J. T. Cavanaugh**  
Fremont, Route 2

We enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much. If you have the quilt pattern, "cat in basket," would you please put it in the *Farmer*. Our new electric range is wonderful!

**Mrs. Frank Hedgepath**  
Dallas, Rt. 1

We have written our pattern department in New York to see if we can locate this pattern for Mrs. Hedgepath. In the meantime, however, maybe some of our homemaking readers have this pattern and would share it with Mrs. Hedgepath. If so, drop a note to our Homemaking Department, Box 1699, Raleigh.—EDITOR.

Congratulations on the splendid response gains you made on your dress patterns for 1957, as compared to 1956 . . . a gain of more than 30 per cent.

**John H. Wright**  
King Features Syndicate  
New York City

### Our Prize Winners

Our sincere apologies for not letting you know sooner that Charles Burkett and I were married on December 7.

Our plans aren't materializing as fast as we had hoped. Our building plans have been delayed because of bad weather and snow. But we are still hoping to start building our new home when weather conditions improve.

And I haven't found that job yet, but I'm still looking. Jobs seem to be scarce here now.

We tried all of our appliances and they work wonderfully. But we are looking forward to using them in our own kitchen.

It was a wonderful privilege getting to meet you and Miss Rivers and we will be looking forward to having you come back when we are in our own home.

Thanks again for the wonderful appliances.

**Ann Burkett**  
Jefferson

*Ann and Charles were the winners in our small appliance contest last fall, and the story of their plans for the future was reported in our December issue.—EDITOR.*

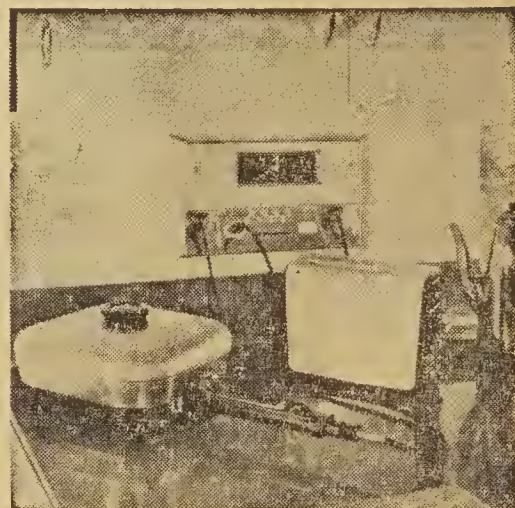
### The Authority and the Commission

. . . I am of the opinion that public sentiment has played a vital part in the Authority and Utilities Commission arriving at what we believe to be a workable agreement of procedure. (See page 7, this issue.) The *Carolina Farmer* has been most favorable in helping to present to the general public the position of telephone membership corporations and has contributed materially to favorable reaction towards the cause of telephone membership corporations.

I want you to know that I am appreciative of the support of the staff.

**Walter E. Fuller**  
Director Rural Telephone Service  
N. C. Rural Electrification Authority

# IT'S New It's ELECTRIC



The timer-clock on the new Westinghouse Automatic Appliance Center makes it possible for the homemaker to cook by "remote control" in her small electric appliances. One of the appliance center's four circuits is connected to the timing device. The center has four circuits—two on pull-out cords and two plug-in receptacles. Suggested retail price is \$64.50.

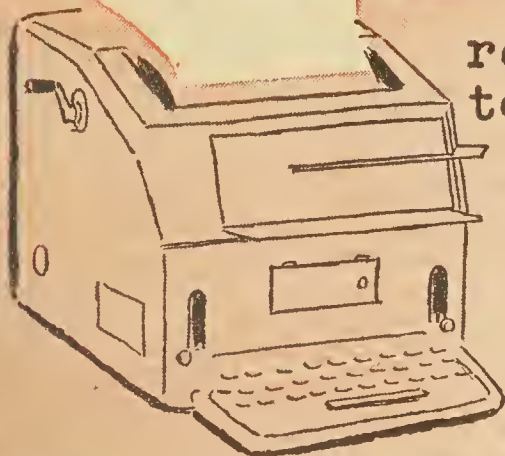


There's no need to hide the furnace-air conditioner if it's as disguised as the one above. All duct work, piping and wiring can be completely hidden. Furnace is supplied in capacities from 75,000 to 200,000 BTU; cooling unit can be made part of the initial installation or added later. For further information, write Perfection Industries, Hupp Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



# BRIEF



reports on events of importance  
to rural electric co-op members

HAMIL TO SPEAK AT TEMA MEETING . . .  
RUMORS INDICATE REA CHIEF NOT CONSULTED  
IN PREPARATION OF 1959 BUDGET . . . HOUSE AF-  
FAIRS COMMITTEE POSTPONES HELLS CANYON  
HEARINGS . . . SENATOR LANGER BLASTS  
POWER COMPANY ADVERTISING PRACTICES  
. . . McMAHAN OUT OF UTILITIES BOARD.

MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS of Tarheel Electric Membership Association will hear REA Administrator David Hamil on March 11 at the banquet session of the Association's annual meeting in Raleigh. The three-day meeting is scheduled for March 11 through 13. All sessions will be held in the Hotel Sir Walter.

REPORTS ARE CIRCULATING that REA Administrator Hamil was not consulted concerning the Administration's 1959 budget and that about 56% of the '58 budget was prepared without his advice. Hamil has thus far refused to state whether he will support the new budget until he testifies before Congressional committees, which must vote the appropriations. The Administration has prepared legislation to enable electric co-ops to borrow money on the open money market with the government insuring the loans. Rumors also indicate that this legislation, too, was prepared without the advice of the REA chief. Last year there were reports that Hamil was being stripped of authority to pass on loan applications, and it was finally learned that all loans in excess of \$500,000 were referred from him to a higher authority in the USDA. Funds available to REA this year amount to \$323 million for electric loans and \$92.5 million for telephone loans. The Administration's proposal for 1959 is \$175 million for electric and \$59.6 for telephone loans.

DESPITE HEAVY WASHINGTON SNOW STORMS, 17 members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee turned out for Saturday voting on February 15. The committee agreed to postpone hearings on federal construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon for four months by a 16 to 8 vote. The postponement was sought by supporters of the federal project. North Carolina's 12th district Congressman, George A. Shuford, senior member on the committee, who in the past has been instrumental in bottling up the Hells Canyon bill, voted for postponement.

SENATOR WILLIAM LANGER (N. Dak.) blasted private power company advertising practices recently, introducing two bills (1) to stop utility propaganda tax write-offs allowed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and (2) to curb use of "advertising" expenditures in operational expenses permitted by the Federal Power Commission. Langer denounced the practice of electric power companies in "spending countless millions in propaganda advertising and political activities and then adding the costs of this propaganda to their cost of operation and making the consumer pay for it in his electric bill."

UTILITIES COMMISSIONER ED McMAHAN resigned last month and Gov. Hodges said that he wouldn't name a successor right away. Instead he is examining the pros and cons of a three-man rather than a five-man Commission. McMahan was regarded as unfriendly to rural electric and telephone cooperatives.





## 1,400 Kinds of JUSTICE

**(doesn't mean justice for all)**

**I**F you don't have the misfortune to be directly involved, some of the best entertainment North Carolina offers are its lower courts.

Because they aren't governed by any standard rules of conduct, or established under any uniform law, the cast and performance vary. Some are pretty dull affairs, with competent, dignified court officers, where justice is administered with a minimum of Amos 'n Andy drama. But where the crowds gather, you're likely to find a cast of homespun characters who seem to have learned their law at the livery stable. In a few cases the courtroom is the livery stable. Sometimes it's the judge's front yard; more often it's a dingy, smelly room above the city hall.

Perhaps the most that can be said in defense of the "jaypee" and recorders' courts is that they offer easy access to the law. You can't say they offer inexpensive justice.

Many of the recorders' courts, established by special laws and controlled only by the governmental units which they serve, are looked upon by the city

or county as money makers. If you ever convicted of a traffic charge, glance at your court costs. Most of the items bear little relationship to the costs of justice. You'll probably find you're contributing to the fireman's pension fund, or some equally unrelated cause which has nothing to do with your arrest, trial and conviction.

Even at that, you're probably lucky to find yourself in a recorder's court rather than in a "jaypee's." The "jaypee" system has some built-in temptations that strain the integrity of a man.

In criminal cases, the J. P. doesn't get a fee unless there is a conviction. Strengthening the "jaypee's" incentive to convict is the fact that arresting officers usually choose the courts that will take their prisoners. They tend to bring business to judges who can be counted on for a "guilty" verdict.

In civil cases, the plaintiff chooses the court, and he, too, is able to turn some business to the justice of peace. If the plaintiff is a man who frequently has cause to sue for debts, he's lik-



to bring business back to the judge who rules in his favor. It's an old joke in law circles that some J. P. courts are known as "judgment for the plaintiff" courts.

Of course, you can appeal from a J. P. conviction, but you must post bond, and many defendants—guilty or not—find it easier to pay than appeal.

While the lower courts are more likely to lack the dignity and integrity of a superior court, justice can be hard to come by all along the line.

If you're a laborer who is hit by an insured motorist, congestion in the courts may cause you to accept less than you deserve.

You might be sure a jury would award you more than the insurance company offers, but it would probably take from 14 to 18 months to get your case through the courts. A poor man, with his pay cut off, can't wait so long. The company you're suing can. In other states, the congestion would force you to wait longer; in Illinois from three to four years.

The poor man can cause the rich man to suffer too. The technical processes of our courts frequently lets a man avoid his debts for a long period of time.

According to one public spirited court officer, the criminal courts are a far greater disgrace than the civil. He cited the need for separate courts for simple traffic offenses—those violations treated by the law as crimes but not associated in the public mind as such. If your wife or daughter or sister is cited to court for running a stop sign, she stands side by side before the bar of justice with accused thieves, prostitutes, and drunks.

(Continued on Page 17)



"Sure I'll give you one good reason for coming home at six o'clock in the morning! I WANT MY BREAKFAST!"

# PHONE AGREEMENT

*is it just a lull in the battle or end of the war with Commission?*

By W. T. CRISP

● Is North Carolina's rural telephone program finally going to overcome the co-op vs. company warfare that for several years has held it back? Some observers, after reading the policies recently worked out between the Utilities Commission and the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, are willing to answer that question with a hopeful but guarded "yes."

Others, interpreting the policy statement with a historical grain of salt, are not so optimistic.

Without question, however, the inter-agency agreement does call for some changes in past approaches to rural telephone in the state. For instance:

In the past the Authority has given the Commission only casual and informal notice, if any at all, when it decided to organize a telephone cooperative. Under the new procedure the Commission receives full and formal notice. Moreover, the Commission is given a final opportunity to order a phone company to serve the entire area in question, failing which the Authority is then free to proceed.

The Commission in several controversial decisions during the past two years has ruled that boundary agreements between co-ops and phone companies are void (thus giving the Commission a free hand to order companies to violate the boundaries). Under the new policy all such boundary agreements are recognized as valid and binding. Boundaries can still be changed, but only after the involved parties either agree among themselves upon the change or bring the matter before the Commission. Even then the final change must be in accordance with all "applicable law." And any change enlarging a cooperative's boundary must have the approval of the Authority.

The policy agreement covered two other points, but they are of doubtful significance. The Commission agreed in effect to do what under the law it must do: namely, to afford a hearing and render a lawful decision when a co-op and phone company can't reach a satisfactory agreement for extended area service between their respective exchanges.

Finally, the Commission agreed to notify the Authority of any action affecting a cooperative, and to allow the Authority to intervene if its interests are involved.

What do these policy statements, taken together, add up to? Mainly that the Commission has agreed formally to do certain things which the law, common courtesy, or both, require to be done anyhow.

The one substantial policy change which appears to have been made is in connection with boundary agreements. In effect, the Commission has now given its approval to all such agreements in existence and will apparently honor them until and unless changed by the hearing procedure provided.

Actually, however, this does not represent a major concession on the Commission's part. Judge L. Richardson Preyer, overruling the Commission last spring in the celebrated Randolph case, held that such agreements were valid and binding anyhow—at least until voided by the Commission in a formal order. The Commission has therefore merely agreed to abide by Judge Preyer's interpretation of the law, which in a sense it had already done by failing to appeal the Judge's decision.

As for the future of North Carolina's rural telephone program, no one can with any assurance predict what course it will follow. The Commission does appear, however, to have taken one forward step without saying so, a step it had stubbornly refused to take in recent orders: Merely by entering into the policy agreement, the Commissioners acknowledge that cooperatives represent utility service institutions which they cannot hereafter formally ignore.

That this step signifies a change in the Commission's future intentions, if not in its basic attitude, is evidenced by the following quotes from the commissioners' Randolph order of 1956 which was reversed by the court:

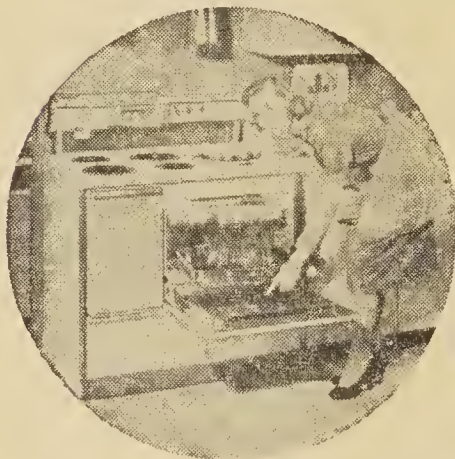
"... Membership Corporation is not a public utility... the statute authorizing its organization and operation... does not protect it from competition on the part of a public utility, nor does said statute... prevent the Commission from ordering a public utility to serve persons residing in said area... We think that it is clear that Membership Corporation is not... entitled to the protection of territorial integrity or freedom from competition."

Whatever the recent policy agreements mean, they represent a deep departure of the Commission from the position taken in that language.





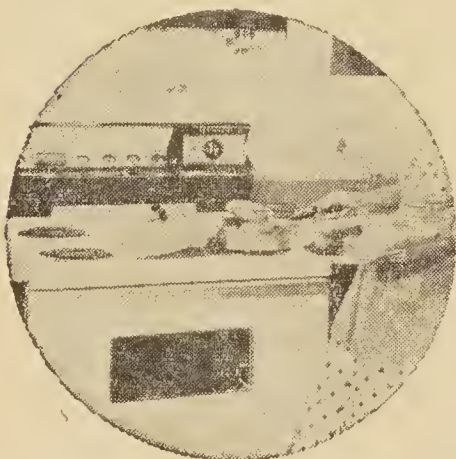
FRIGIDAIRE'S new sheer look Custom Imperial two-oven electric range. Dial "rare," "medium," or "well done"; then let Radiant-Wall broiler take over. High walls of double decker broil pan keep hot fat from splattering oven. Small amount of water in lower pan cools broil pan and keeps fat fluid. Melted fat can be poured out and the pan cleaned by swishing it out with sudsy water. The new device practically eliminates smoke during broiling operation.



GENERAL ELECTRIC'S deluxe 1957 ranges have modern console styling, keyboard controls that provide exact cooking heats at a touch of a "piano" key. Features that "take over" cooking include an automatic 2-in-1 adjustable calrod unit which controls the temperature and holds it; an automatic meat thermometer, and an automatic combination clock and minute time. The raised edge of the no-drip cooking top, hinged calrod units that lift up and out for washing, and a lift-off door make it easy to clean. Square design for any kitchen decor.



KELVINATOR'S new range also features push buttons to simplify top-of-the-range cooking. Three surface units with push button controls have five exact heats to meet most cooking needs. "Superspeed" unit of 2600 watts at right front has number of heats in addition to definite settings. For ease of cleaning, "off" button returns to a position parallel with others so that a single wipe of cloth cleans all buttons. Square design to fit any kitchen decor.



WESTINGHOUSE calls its redesigned line of ranges "Shape of Tomorrow." All models (like many of the other lines) "fit in to look built-in" and feature plug-out surface and oven heating units, infinite heat control and miracle Seal ovens. Model pictured at left has a Shur-Temp automatic surface unit to make top-of-the-range cooking as effortless and automatic as oven cooking.



# The *New Look* in Appliances

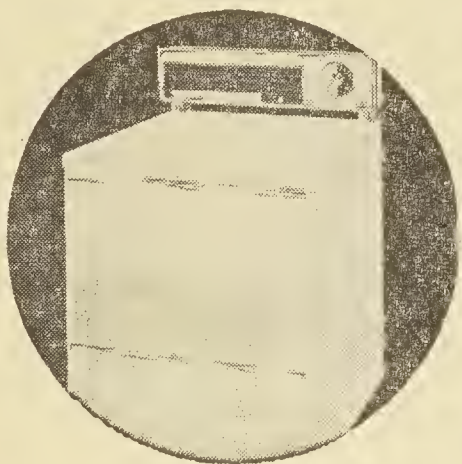
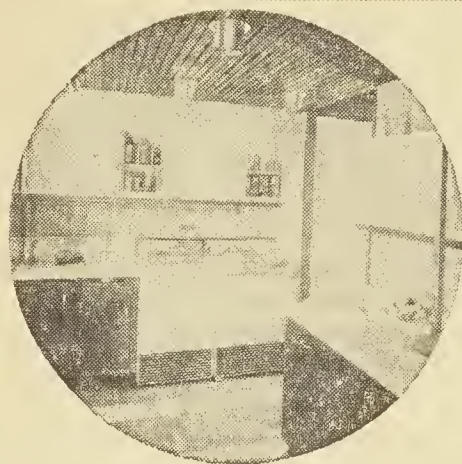


FRIGIDAIRE'S new 14.4 cubic-foot refrigerator with large separate food freezer below is extremely versatile when it comes to food storage. Homemakers can keep everything in its place. Full-width shelves roll out for easy food selection, the "picture window" fresh vegetable storage unit swings out of the door, and there are separate shelves and compartments for eggs, dairy products, butter and even bulky half-gallon containers. A "flowing cold" refrigeration system chills food quickly and effectively regardless of where it is stored.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S new refrigerator-freezer contains revolving shelves which enable one to bring firmly-molded jello dish from the back right out to the front in a jiffy. Revolving shelves also adjust even when fully-loaded. Automatic defrosting refrigerator section, big roll-out freezer and straight-line design emphasize the added convenience and functional styling of GE's new line. The square-in-a-corner installation shown here is possible since it has "no coils on back."

KELVINATOR'S new "Style Mark" refrigerators offer homemakers their choice of a freezer on the bottom or a freezer on the top. This bottom freezer holds 108 pounds of frozen food. Freezer door has two shelves for small packaged foods, while freezer has shelf for ice cube trays and frozen fruit juices, and full-width roll-out storage basket. New features in Kelvinator's new models include: waist level crispers, full-width fruit basket, "Breakfast bar," portable bottle basket and twin handichests."

WESTINGHOUSE'S 1958 refrigerator features a high speed automatic cold injector that chills food quickly and offsets cold loss from door openings. Pictured at left is a combination refrigerator-freezer which has a "child safe" magnetic door on the 10.4 cubic foot refrigerator section and an equally safe burst open latch on the 5.7 cubic foot freezer compartment below. Glide out adjustable shelves and a cube server holding eight pounds of ice are among the other new features.



FRIGIDAIRE'S 1958 washer not only washes clothes automatically, but bleaches and tints them as well. Electric dryer has "wrinkles-away" feature that makes possible automatic "pressing" of wash-and-wear garments while they are tumble-drying. If touch-up is required, ironing board unfolds from base cabinet in Frigidaire's "idea" kitchen laundry area.

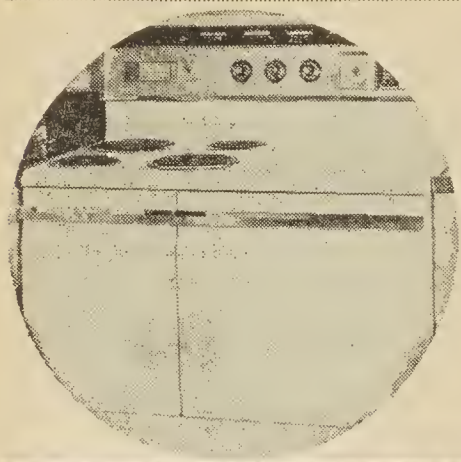
GENERAL ELECTRIC'S new washer features new "one-touch" fabric keys and non-clog filter. Just one key pre-sets all these wash conditions to fit the type of fabric: (1) wash speed (2) wash temperature (3) rinse temperature (4) spin speed. New machine eliminates most handwashing. Synthetics come out without set-in wrinkles. Cuts down ironing. The durable metal filter won't wear out. It's removable and easy to clean.

KELVINATOR'S new automatic washer features an automatic lint filter, a choice of 3 wash and 2 rinse temperatures, two automatic washing cycles, 3-way clear water rinsing, all-porcelain construction. All this, plus "Magic Minute"—60 seconds of automatic pre-scrubbing in double-rich suds to cut grease and grime before the regular wash begins. Incandescent lighting illuminates top of washer.

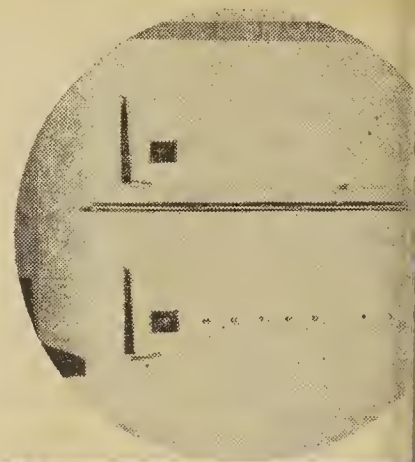
WESTINGHOUSE'S 1958 laundramat features a new revolving agitator which "washes cleaner, rinses better." The two-cycle fabric master dial on the washer ("style-lite control") dials correct washing action for even the finest fabrics. A touch of a button insures correct water temperature for any wash.

*(Continued Next Page)*





HOTPOINT'S new ranges include two models in low to medium-price range. They have divided cooking tops with convenient surface work area in the center of the range. Optional accessories available on the top three 39-inch models include: plug-in surface griddle, 25-cup coffee percolator, automatic french fryer, a raisable broiler rack, a removable broiler grill, and a custom cooker. All deluxe models have a musical meat thermometer that plays "Tenderly" when the roast is done.



# FARM BUREAU BACKS REA

**F**REQUENTLY a dissenter, the N. C. Farm Bureau last month made it's strongest move yet to declaim an action of its national organization.

Meeting in Raleigh under the leadership of Alonzo Edwards of Hookerton, the convention unanimously endorsed retention of 90 per cent price supports when production is kept in line with demand. The resolution departs from the Eisenhower - Benson low - support plan, and the American Farm Bureau proposal to remove acreage controls and set supports on non-quota (feed grains) crops at 90 per cent of the weighed market average for the three preceding years.

"This plan departs from our traditional concept of parity," the resolutions committee stated. "It would result in gradually decreasing prices, increased surpluses, and declining net income."

Edwards, appointed last year to succeed the late Flake Shaw, was elected executive vice-president with an overwhelming vote of confidence after he was charged by Sen. J. Vivian Whitfield of Burgaw with using the job for furthering his political ambitions.

The Bureau also voted to move its offices from Greensboro to Raleigh later this year.

Rural electric cooperatives got the

strongest support to date from the organization when it approved a set of resolutions submitted to it by Bill Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

A statement opposing the Administration's proposal to raise REA interest rates was among the eight resolutions. The statement of policy, as adopted, follows:

We commend all agencies, public and private, which have promoted the progress of the rural electrification program. We are mindful that this progress has been achieved because due respect has been given to certain basic public principles and policies. We hereby express our continued support of these principles and policies among which are the following:

1. The activity of rural electric cooperatives has represented a healthy, long-needed stimulus in the electric industry.
2. Electric cooperatives should continue to retain the right to serve any and all would-be consumers in their respective service areas, including residential, commercial and industrial consumers.
3. The right of the cooperatives to generate and transmit electricity, as well as to distribute it, should be preserved and strengthened.

4. The Congress should continue, as in the past, to authorize sufficient loan funds to meet all the borrowing requirements of the cooperatives.

5. We shall oppose any proposals which would jeopardize the independent agency status of REA or the non-partisan requirements affecting its administration.

6. REA is essentially a government bank dispensing loans of debt capital to cooperative borrowers that are financially incapable, thus far, of negotiating sufficient loans, upon reasonable terms and at reasonable interest rates, elsewhere. We shall therefore oppose

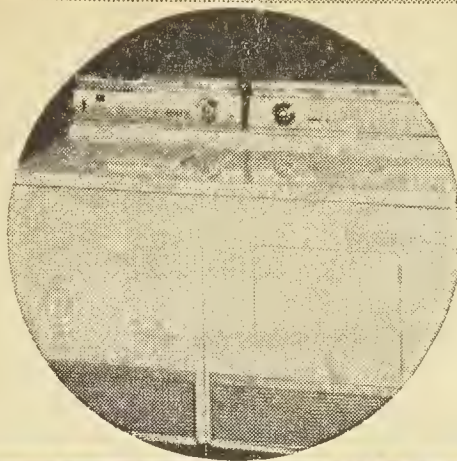
David S. Weaver, director of the State College Agricultural Extension Service, added another honor to a long list of citations for service to agriculture.

The N. C. Farm Bureau gave him its Distinguished Service award during the organization's 22nd annual convention.

In North Carolina, Weaver conducted the first statewide rural electrification survey ever made; it was used to help convince the Congress of the need for rural electrification and led to establishment of REA. He is secretary of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority.



HOTPOINT'S 1958 combination refrigerator-freezer features a separate zero freezer food freezer which holds 101 lbs. frozen foods. Other features include designed dairy storage area, all aluminum sliding shelves, automatic defrosting, removable egg shelf, twin vegetable crispers, new interior color and more features.



HOTPOINT'S deluxe automatic clothes washer and styled-to-match clothes dryer headline the 1958 home laundry equipment offered by the company. This model features the automatic injection of "clothes conditioner" in the final rinse period making clothes whiter and softer. Other features: quieter operation, pushbutton selection of six water temperatures, pre-select wash time, built-in lint filter, automatic pre-soak, and filtered overflow rinse. Dryer has "toe-touch" door-opener, air freshener receptacle.

any proposal which could compel the cooperatives at this time to seek private, in lieu of REA, loan funds.

7. Although the cost of Government borrowing in recent years has exceeded the two per cent interest rate charged to REA borrowers, over the years, and through 1957, the interest income paid to the United States Government by cooperative borrowers has exceeded by many millions of dollars the cost of borrowing on comparable terms to the Government itself. A higher interest rate at present will jeopardize the financial condition of many systems and cause some to go out of business altogether. If the interest rate is increased at this time, retail power rates will unquestionably go up on co-op lines which will cause retail rates to go up in general. An increased interest rate will unquestionably slow up the program everywhere, causing some of the yet unreached not to receive service. For these reasons we shall oppose any increase in REA interest rates at this time. We shall also oppose any effort to create a variable interest rate formula or to permit the rate to be set by any other method than by Congressional enactment.

8. We re-affirm our opposition to those Hoover Commission recommendations which would jeopardize REA, and which would substitute a piece-meal public power policy for the comprehensive policies historically effective in developing our natural resources. We particularly re-affirm our support of the preference principle, whereby municipal, cooperative and other non-profit agencies are accorded first opportunity to purchase surplus Federally-generated electric power. We particularly commend such public resource developments as the Kerr Dam project and TVA, and will continue to support wise and orderly undertakings similar thereto.

MARCH, 1958

## MORE WATER

### the *Rapidayton* DOLPHIN\* SUBMERSIBLE

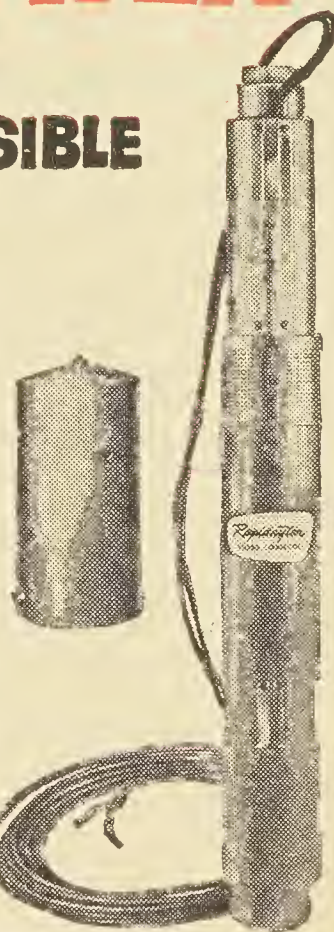
- A pump you can't see or hear
- can't freeze • never needs oil
- gives more water, more pressure

The pump of the future—today. A pump that will supply more water, in more places, and under much greater pressure—to meet all needs of the most modern farm. The Rapidayton Dolphin\* submersible goes down into the well, where it operates completely submersed. Easy to install. For shallow or deep wells to 500 ft. Fully automatic, rugged, dependable. Priced low—in same range as deluxe jet pumps. Gives more water for your dollar. See it at your dealer's or rush coupon for free booklet.



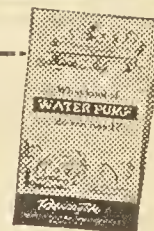
#### Convertible Champion\* Jet

The Rapidayton Convertible Champion has the same outstanding high quality construction as the Dolphin. It is a single-stage system which can be converted from a shallow well to one 80 feet deep without additional pump parts. Capacities to 740 g.p.h. Meets FHA requirements. See it at your dealer's.



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Established 1908 as Dayton Pump and Manufacturing Co.  
**Rural Sales Dept. 461, Dayton 1, Ohio**  
Please rush valuable book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"



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TRADEMARK (PAT. PENDING ON DOLPHIN)



# Co-ops Fight

*With the Minuteman for a symbol, rural electric systems stand*

**S**PEAKER after speaker made the charge and documented it with specifics: policies of the present national Administration are destructive to the historic principles that created and sustain rural electrification.

When one man took his seat after explaining how the Budget Bureau was trying to weaken TVA and "leave it open to invasion by private power monopolies," an Alabama farmer rose from the audience and made his way to the nearest microphone.

Red-face with anger or self-consciousness, he blurted his question: "Why does the government want to get rid of TVA? It looks to me like it would be a good thing to have TVA rates all over the United States?"

The cheer that swelled within the great, new Dallas Coliseum showed that several thousand farmers gathered there thought so, too. States Righter Finley, general superintendent of the Chattanooga Power Board, who had just finished speaking, rose again to answer the Alabama farmer. It was an answer contained in the question.

"I don't think the people of the United States want to get rid of it, but private power interests see a great threat to their rates from the example set by TVA," he declared. "And if they don't take it over in the next two years, they know they can't."

The 6,500 official voting delegates of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association had come to Texas last month carrying the banner, "Stand your Ground" and displaying the militant symbol of the "Minuteman." They met shortly after the President had offered to "broaden" the sources of co-op credit, and that was the signal they needed to pick up their muskets. They had learned painfully that the nice expression "partnership" really meant

"give-away", and they were more alarmed to learn what "broaden" meant.

As Clyde Ellis, general manager of NRECA, put it, the Administration is secretly preparing a bill "to throw your rural electric cooperatives on the tender mercies of Wall Street."

Ellis said that the bill would kill REA as a lending institution. In its place would come an insured loan scheme, with the government withdrawing direct loan funds, and insuring private loans to rural electrics. "Millions of veterans can tell you what this insurance guarantee method has cost them in money and anguish even where the amounts are small enough for local sources to handle. Veterans have seen the U. S. Treasury manipulate interest rates so that the 'government guarantee' has often become but a snare and a delusion."

Private money lenders consulted by NRECA doubt the ability of rural electric systems to get private loans, Ellis said.

An Administration bill to pin REA interest rates to fluctuations in the money market was scored by North Carolina's Bill Crisp. Appearing on an opening day panel before the general session, Crisp reported how a doubled REA interest rate would have affected North Carolina cooperatives (see page 8, January *Carolina Farmer*).

Due solely to a doubled interest rate, 30 out of 32 co-op systems would have operated in the red during one or more of the past 11 years, he reported. His study was made on the actual opera-

tions of the state's rural electric systems.

Other opening day speakers were Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama and Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas.

Yarborough labeled the various schemes to raise REA interest rates and "broaden" the co-ops' sources of credit as "plans which are but a segment of the over-all scheme to drive the American farmer off the farm. Then Benson could create a monopoly of the big farms working with the big processors and distributors," he charged.

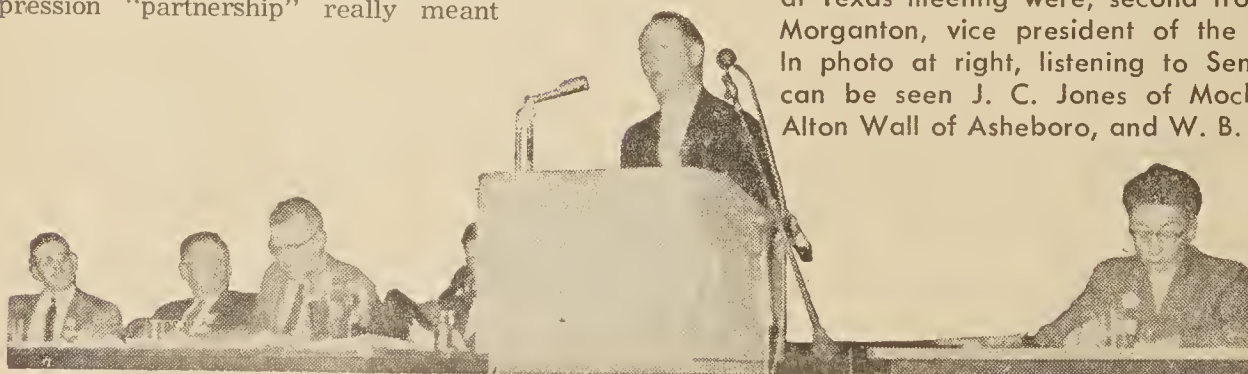
Sparkman, vice-presidential candidate in 1952, went on record against a self-financing program for rural electric cooperatives. On the other hand, he has introduced a TVA self-financing bill.

"The factors which make self-financing appropriate for TVA do not apply to REA," Sparkman pointed out. "Some strong cooperatives might not be able to obtain private financing. Many, as my friend Sen. Aiken of Vermont has said, would suffer and fail for lack of credit."

"TVA has an established service area; the largest integrated wholesale power system in the nation; it possesses great advantages in its hydro facilities and its giant steam plants, among the most efficient in the world; and it has great diversity in its customers, like those of any private power company."

"But most REA systems do not have protected service areas and are not integrated; you are dependent upon outsiders for your wholesale power; you operate in marginal areas, where in-

TEMA'S Bill Crisp describes effect of increased interest rate in North Carolina. Some other North Carolinians at Texas meeting were, second from left, Lee Hatley of Morganton, vice president of the national association. In photo at right, listening to Senator John Sparkman can be seen J. C. Jones of Mocksville, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Wall of Asheboro, and W. B. Renegar of Harmony.





come is frequently low and consumers widely separated; and there is little diversity in use."

In other words, rural electric cooperatives would not be regarded as good risks by Wall Street, while TVA would be.

Sparkman forecast that Congress would not agree to either the President's proposal to raise interest rates or send the cooperatives to Wall Street for their loan funds.

He pointed out that the purpose of REA was a "human purpose," and the 2 per cent rate must be continued until the purpose is accomplished.

More than 100 North Carolina co-op managers and directors attended the annual meeting, and several of them appeared on one or more of 65 programs dealing with all segments of the rural electric industry. Lee Hatley of Morganton, vice president of NRECA and manager of Burke-McDowell EMC, presided at several general sessions; Cecil R. Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir, spoke on effective safety programs before a sectional panel discussion; and L. P. Beverage, manager of Four County EMC at Burgaw, spoke on developing better understanding and acceptance of directors' responsibilities.

Two North Carolinians were working behind the scenes as members of important committees. They were Heyward McKinney, manager of Pee Dee EMC, Wadesboro, and member of public relations and member education committee; and Alton Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, Asheboro, member of the system communications committee.



## Ike's Power Policy: Partnership, Postponement, Reluctance and Refusal

"Five years of the Eisenhower Power Program."

Seated on the stage in Dallas and ready to talk were four men who recalled those years as lean ones. The four were:

Virgil T. Hanlon, manager of a South Dakota generation and transmission cooperative, who had some first-hand knowledge of "The Impact of the Eisenhower Power Policy on Missouri Basin States."

Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the Northwest Public Power Association, who gave Ike's power policy credit for an economic recession in the northwest.

Sidney S. McMath, former governor of Arkansas, who reported that the Administration's power policies had raised federal power charges to cooperatives in the Southwest by 27 per cent last year. The increase came on top of successive droughts, floods and farm depression years.

And Dick Dell, NRECA legislative director, who apologized for the absence of an Administration spokesman. NRECA, he said, had shaken the Interior Department tree from top to bottom, but no one in the Administration would agree to defend the Eisenhower power policy, or even explain it, to the rural electric cooperatives at Dallas.

So to Dell went the job of answering the question: "What is it?"

In his words, the Eisenhower policy is one of "partnership, postponement, reluctance, and refusal."

"It's partnership with private companies, postponement of badly needed river basin development, and reluctance—many times refusal—to construct new projects," he charged. "It is the economic and social conservatism that nearly always seems to help the big financial interests rather than people generally."

Dell backed up his charges with specific instances of the Administration's reduced appropriations for multi-purpose hydro projects already under construction; its refusal to assume initiative for construction of new projects; and its gifts to private interests of the power generating potential of river development projects, thereby giving away the public's only opportunity to recover in cash any of its expenditures (the other benefits of such projects—flood control, navigation, etc.—are not salable).

"The Administration's slogan for the Northwest has been 'partnership'—a partnership by which the United States would pay for the non-reimbursable flood control and navigation features of the multiple projects while the private utility company partner installs the electric generators and collects the revenue from power sales."

In the Tennessee Valley, Dell found exhibits for his charges against Ike. "We have seen during the past five years the so-called Dixon-Yates scandal which would have forced the TVA to accept delivery of relatively high cost power delivered from a privately-financed steam plant to be located on a swamp in the Mississippi River.

"The President has had the opportunity to replace all three members of the TVA Board of Directors. For two of these he has chosen men who are opposed to the progressive policies of comprehensive multi-purpose river basin development for which TVA stands as a world-famous symbol."

In the Missouri Basin, because the Administration has not created a transmission system to deliver federal power where it is needed, "the output of projects which should be sold as 'firm power' is going to private utilities at 'dump power' rates," according to Dell.

Despite Interior Department bragging that Eisenhower has made "big plies," the annual federal investment in water power and related projects strides towards solution of the problem of adequate power and water supply has dropped 54 per cent in five years.

Dell added that the only new projects that have been started under Eisenhower are those for which Congress made appropriations without the President's recommendations. "Even then, the Administration refused to spend the money until Congress had acted two years running."



for **MOTHER**

from (and for) you

**\$210<sup>00</sup>**

**In Small Appliances**

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**8 BIG WINNERS**

|           | For Mom | For You | Totals  |
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| 1st Prize | \$50.00 | \$40.00 | \$90.00 |
| 2nd Prize | \$35.00 | \$25.00 | \$60.00 |
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| 4th Prize | \$15.00 | \$10.00 | \$25.00 |

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Follow These 4 Simple Rules

1. Any co-op member may enter (except co-op and magazine employees and their families).
2. Select not more than \$50 worth of small appliances for your Mother and \$40 worth for yourself. List the appliances, brands, and retail prices on the coupon below. (You can get the prices from dealers who carry the brands listed in this ad.)
3. Finish the sentence, "I would like my Mother to have these appliances because . . ." in 100 words or less on a separate sheet of paper.
4. Fill out the coupon below and enclose it and your answer in an envelope to the *Carolina Farmer* before April 15, 1958.



Select Only From  
These Brands  
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General Electric

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In these brands you find the  
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**Carolina Farmer Mother's Day Contest Blank**

To: Editor  
The Carolina Farmer  
Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

My Co-op is.....EMC

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

My Mother's Name is.....Her Address is.....

I select the following small appliances for my Mother and myself. If I win, I agree to be interviewed by the *Carolina Farmer*.

| Appliance                  | For Mother | Brand | Price | Appliance                  | For Me | Brand | Price |
|----------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| .....                      | .....      | ..... | ..... | .....                      | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| .....                      | .....      | ..... | ..... | .....                      | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| .....                      | .....      | ..... | ..... | .....                      | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL (Not to exceed \$50) |            |       |       | TOTAL (Not to exceed \$40) |        |       |       |

On a separate sheet of paper finish the following sentence in 100 words or less: "I would like my Mother to have these appliances because . . ."



(Continued from Page 9)

A lack of uniform accounting and auditing in the courts presents a side of the law the public never sees until a court officer is caught with his hand in the till. It's a situation that makes it easy for a dishonest official to steal.

These are some of the more apparent situations that have prompted the North Carolina Bar Association to tackle an organized study of the courts.

They are doing it through the "Committee on Improving and Expediting the Administration of Justice," a body of laymen and lawyers appointed and empowered by Gov. Luther Hodges a year ago. State Sen. J. Spencer Bell, a Charlotte attorney, is chairman.

In appointing the committee, Hodges expressed concern over the seeming lack of respect by the public for courts as institutions capable of rendering swift and inexpensive justice to rich and poor alike. He asked that the committee determine whether the courts were adequate to do their job, and if not, what could be done to make them so.

For the past year, the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill has been examining the court systems in 40 counties, and now is analyzing its research. The 1959 General Assembly will undoubtedly confront some new bills based on the Institute's study.

Mrs. Hazel M. Trotter, public education representative for the committee, reports that it has not completed its work yet, but it has learned enough to enable it to endorse the principle of a

"CASE CONTINUED"



unified, properly administered system of courts for North Carolina.

Such a system would embrace all North Carolina courts, from the Supreme Court down through those of lowest jurisdiction, and would do away with some of the unfavorable conditions which exist now. The study has revealed that there are more than 1,400 separate courts in the states. There are at least 72 courts which were created by special acts of the legislature. There are at least 91 which were created by the "general laws" passed by the legislature, and amendments to these laws have created an infinite number of variations of these courts.

Some have civil jurisdiction up to one amount, others to another. Some have juries, some do not. In some, the judges are appointed for a definite term; in some, they are not. Their criminal

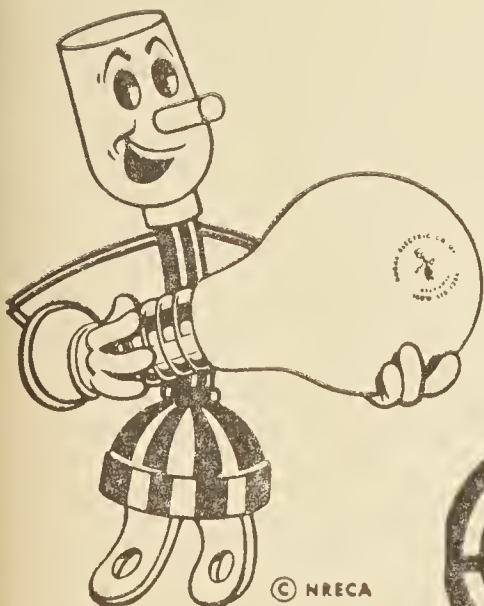
jurisdictions vary. In fact, the courts are so different in the various counties that it is often difficult for persons in one county to understand the workings of those in other counties.

The committee feels that a unified, properly administered system of courts would eliminate the confusion which

"It is not considering whether what it believes should be done is politically smart," Mrs. Trotter said. "It is making its study and will propose what it believes will improve and expedite the administration of justice in the state."

Bell pointed out that there is no defect in North Carolina's system of courts which has not existed in some other system of courts. "There is no remedy which the committee will recommend which has not existed in some other system of courts. And there is no remedy which the committee will propose which has not been tried successfully elsewhere. The committee's function is to study the various remedies—to choose the best and adapt them to the circumstances which exist in North Carolina. It does not need to tinker or experiment. It can walk forward with confidence upon well tested ground."

Whatever the committee's recommendation there is little doubt that they will embody hope of many citizens that North Carolina can get away from little judges for little courts, and the poor man's case can be handled with all of the dignity of the rich man's.



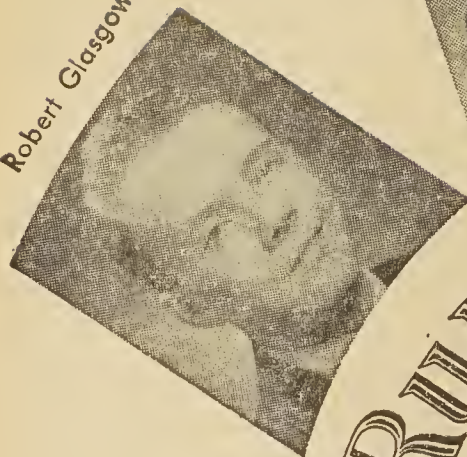
Willie Wiredhand  
**LIGHT BULBS**  
made by SYLVANIA

Etched with your co-op emblem  
Available in the most popular sizes

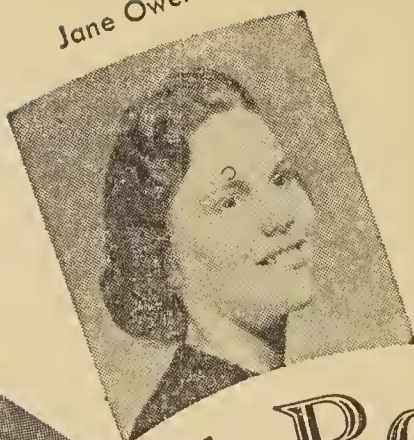
**Electrical Equipment Company**  
2526 Hillsboro Street  
Telephone TE 2-2039, Raleigh, N.C.  
A distributor of SYLVANIA light bulbs



Robert Glasgow



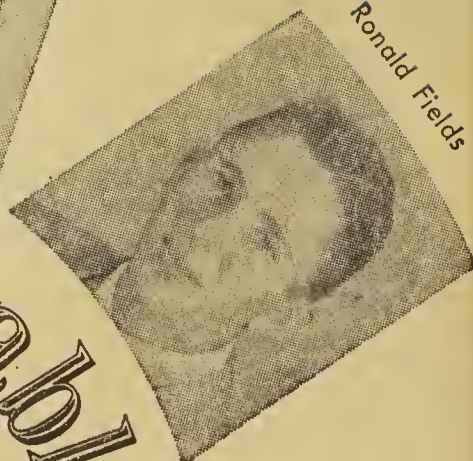
Jane Owen



Mary Betsy Jones



Ronald Fields



# Rural Roundtable

This Month  
our Teen panel  
Answers The Question:

## Should Christian youth do any kind of dancing?

ROBERT GLASGOW (14)  
Halifax (Roanoke Electric)

"I believe that most of the dances we have are fine for Christian young people, especially folk dances.

"Most of our folk dances are good, clean dances. Square dancing is loved by everyone. Slow dances are fine, too, I think, although some are complicated at times!

"Rock-and-roll, bop, etc. are all right to a limit. A thing can be carried too far, and rock-and-roll is sometimes carried much too far.

"Altogether, I would say that dancing (that is, most dancing) is one of the best ways of entertainment in the world. However, we should always place our religion first. We must not forget God."

RONALD FIELDS (17)

Tar Heel (Four County Electric)

"I think it is up to the individual to decide whether he should dance or not. Personally, I think dancing is all right as long as it is supervised by an appropriate leader or kept orderly by teenagers themselves.

"Dancing like any other activity could be wrong if you made it wrong. Teenagers need activities they can attend. When teens are at a dance, their parents know where they are."

MARY BETSY JONES (14)  
Lansing (Blue Ridge Electric)

"I think that dancing should be treated as most any other form of social recreation, since it is not what we do, so much as it is the manner in which we do it, that determines whether or not we have committed a sinful act.

"I feel that we teen-agers who are truly dedicated Christians possess enough will power to conduct ourselves in a Christian manner on the dance floor as well as in other social events."

JANE OWEN (17)

Seagrove (Randolph Electric)

"I feel that dancing like many other things can be wrongfully done. Just as some girls wearing pretty sweaters and skirts in suggestive manners or young men strutting blue jeans topped off with one of those awful "hair-do's" abuse the appearance of those favorites.

"Yes, I think a Christian may enjoy dancing. I see no more wrong in dancing than in a gentleman taking a lady's arm to help her down the steps, into a car or across the street.

"In the right places dancing can be a wholesome recreation which young and old can enjoy."

This month's question was submitted to the panel by Roy Coble, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Coble, Sr., Ashboro, Rt. 4. Roy is 15 years old and a 10th grader at the Coleridge High School. His favorite clubs are Beta and 4-H, and his special talent is piano. Roy's parents are members of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.



Do you have a question you'd like our panel to answer? Each month, we pay \$5 for the best question received from young co-op readers.

Here's all you have to do to be eligible for the \$5 prize: You must be a teenager and your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

Send your question, written in your own handwriting to Rural Roundtable, the *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh.

Along with the question, send the following information about yourself:

- (1) Your name and the name of your parents.
- (2) Your address.
- (3) The name of your electric co-operative.
- (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're attending.
- (5) Your age.
- (6) Clubs in which you participate and your special talents.
- (7) Your parents' names.



# TEEN LETTERS

Since our panel considers only one question each month, many other comments and questions submitted stay around until they lose their timeliness. We thought you would like to see them while they're "hot," so from now on we'll carry letters that are particularly timely. At some future date, we will ask our panel to comment on some of the questions you see here, and when we do we will send the writer our check for \$5. If you disagree with our panelists on any subject, or feel like giving your own opinion, please write to: "Becky," Rural Roundtable, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

## Can 17 Date?

I am a teen-age reader of the *Carolina Farmer*. I am seventeen years old, and I have a problem that I would like discussed. Here is my problem in question form: What should a girl of seventeen do when her father refuses to let her date? Do you think she should date without the consent of her father, or stay at home and end up being an old maid?

All the girls in my community fourteen years old and over are dating. I don't like being so odd and different from everyone else. My father really shouldn't have any reason for not letting me date. I try to obey him and do not lie to him. I attend church every Sunday and am on the social committee of my class. Recently the preacher asked me to be church reporter. I was a member of the glee club in grammar school and president and class representative in the 9th grade. I am now in the eleventh grade and make honor roll grades most of the time. I would like very much to have the opinion of others on my problem.

Jewell

Lincolnton RFD

(Rutherford Electric)

*I thought Dad might prefer that we not give Jewell's last name. I wonder what you readers (both teenagers and adults) think about her problem.—BECKY.*

## Making Friends with Teacher

I have just been reading the teen panel's answers to this month's question, "What do you like and dislike about your teachers?" I think all the answers were very nice. I also think these answers will influence all the teachers who read the *Carolina Farmer* to be more sure of themselves while teaching, for our sakes. Now I want to ask a question which I think will be of help to lots of teenagers: "How can we make our teach-

ers like us?" I don't have special trouble getting my teachers to like me but lots of my friends don't think our teachers like them so they don't like school. These teenagers seem to think there is no way of getting the teachers to like them. I know that many other teenagers and myself will be glad to receive your help in answering this question, and making us like school more than ever before. I'd like to say again that I think the panel is very good. Keep up the good work!

Martha Ann Howell

Todd

(Blue Ridge Electric)

*We need some teacher comments and suggestions on this question—BECKY.*

## High School Marriage

My question is: Is it a state law that married women should not attend school in the state of North Carolina? We were told in our school that any girl who wished to get married would have to stop school.

All information on this subject will be greatly appreciated, not only by me, but my whole school combined.

Everette Patterson

Brevard RFD

(Haywood Electric)

*The State Department of Education tells me that there is no state law against married students attending public schools, but some school systems do have a policy about this which is made by the local school boards. But take it from an old fogey, while marriage is blessed, there's something to be said for the freedom of singleness. Within the next few months, we intend to ask our teen panel what they think of high school marriages.—BECKY.*

## Patience, Please

I think the biggest problem facing youth today is that lots of parents don't understand their children nor do they have enough patience with them. I think parents should spend more time with their children, teaching them and showing them what to do and what not to do. I think teenagers should belong to some type of club or organization. Teenagers should respect other people but they first must have respect for themselves.

James Lee Saunderson

Pantego

(Woodstock Electric)

*Parents, take note!—BECKY.*

## Plea for Play Place

My question is: How can teenagers get their parents to realize that they need a youth center to keep them busy instead of turning them into delinquents?

Lois Johnson

Jefferson

(Blue Ridge Electric)

*If your parents won't listen, why don't you try to get local civic clubs or church organizations interested in sponsoring a teen-age canteen or youth center.—BECKY.*

## Should Dad Pay All?

I have a question I would like you to answer. Do you think it is right for a teenager to depend entirely on their parents for all their spending money? I really enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer* each month. I don't just read it a little; I read it all!

Freddy Fender

Burnsville RFD

(French Broad Electric)

## Home by 9:30

I think some of the biggest problems concerning teenagers is that some of them don't attend church enough. They had rather go to the movies and dances. And some of them begin dating too early. I think they should at least be sixteen years of age before dating sure enough. I also think they should be home by 9:30.

Olivia McNair

Fayetteville RFD

(South River Electric)

*I wonder if anyone disagrees with Olivia.—BECKY.*

## Big Sister

I think many girls who have older sisters share my problem. My sister is just two years older than I, and my mother thinks that I should wait until exactly one year after my sister had done something before I can do it. She doesn't consider problems such as how mature I am in comparison to my sister, or what my friends are doing about things like lipstick, heels, earrings, and dating. I wish I could make my mother understand that I am not my sister. I am an individual and I think I am entitled to an individual's rights. What can I do?

Martha Ann Howell

Todd

(Blue Ridge Electric)

*Any ideas, readers?—BECKY.*





From here



To here



A million years of

# Lighting

And now that you have it at the  
flip of a switch, are you  
using it properly?

It's rather pointless to tell our rural homemakers how much light means in the home today, and well they know the struggle they had even in our modern era to get those lights—but we wonder how many of them know how long it took *anybody* to get electricity. It took a million years, fair lady, for you to be able to turn that switch and illuminate the dark corners of your house . . . or turn a button on your electric range . . . or sew a fine stitch electrically.

Many people today can still recollect some homes that received their principal night light source from the fireplace. This type of smoky lighting—from fiery pieces of resinous wood stuck between stones of the fireplace—was no different from that used by the early New Englanders who settled our

country—or, for that matter, from some of the earliest civilizations we know.

The history of lighting begins with primitive man's flickering camp fires. He lit them not only to see by, but for warmth and to frighten away wild beasts. For his torches, he would snatch flaming faggots from the fire.

Thousands of years later, in the Middle Ages, he was still using torches: flambeaus consisting of twisted fibre coated with an inflammable substance.

Man hadn't confined his lighting ingenuity to torches. By that time, he had his candles, too. The aboriginal races in Africa caught on to them when they started burning oily nuts in clay saucers. Later, better candles were made by dipping rush piths in tallow.

Other men rammed wicks through oily carcasses of various animals and lit them. The penguin proved to be a good animal for this purpose.

Natives of the West Indies confined glowworms, beetles and fireflies in lanterns to produce light. In Java they stuck the same luminous creatures in wax in shallow saucers.

In the prehistoric days of the Mousterian Age man hollowed out crude

pieces of stone for lamps. Eventually terra-cotta lamps were developed in Mesopotamia, and in 2700 B.C. Egyptians and Persians used copper and bronze lamps.

Somebody got the idea of adapting the wick—of vegetable fibre—to the lamps, and in 1000 B.C. the wick was burned in a saucer-type vessel holding olive or nut oil. The idea caught on, and the early Jews, Greeks and Romans made good use of vegetable oil lamps.

In about 100 B.C. the Romans developed a lantern out of a horn.

About 50 A.D. mineral-oil lamps were introduced.

The ancient Chinese took advantage of natural resources centuries before the Christian era when they brought natural gas to the surface from beds of rock salt 1,500 to 1,600 feet deep, conveyed it through bamboo pipes and used it for lighting salt mines and homes in Szechwan province.

But the first public installation of gaslights wasn't made until centuries later—in 1807—in London.

Through trial and error, a few men began to learn some things about better lighting. In 1490 Leonardo da Vinci fitted a cylindrical glass chimney into

## The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

THE CAROLINA FARMER



a glass globe filled with water. The light burned steadily and, because of lens action, the work surface was brightly lighted for night study.

In America in 1620 the best light the Pilgrims could muster up was from the Betty lamp, a metal receptacle with a wick lying in a slot and protruding from one side. The fuel was fish oil. The Betty lamps swung from mantle-pieces or shelves.

By 1784, a Geneva physicist named Aime' Argand patented a lamp with a round burner and tubular wick, and a chimney for directing and regulating the flow of air to the flame.

Then an accident led to the discovery that a round glass chimney reduced flickering.

Man still couldn't see very well, even when Benjamin Franklin discovered that two wicks side by side a small distance apart in the same lamp gave more light than two single-wick lamps.

As time went by and the properties of electricity were discovered, scientists had an idea they could produce a lamp based on incandescence—but they couldn't seem to hit on the right combination of physical materials. Finally one man, Thomas Edison, got his incandescent lamp to work.

It was October 21, 1879, and Edison's lamp with a carbonized thread for a filament burned steadily for two whole days.

Man slowly began lighting up the darkness.

Better filaments were soon found.

By 1919 inventors had developed a tipless incandescent lamp.

There was no stopping man now in his fight against darkness. He had developed bulbs as small as two millimeters in diameter and as large as 50,000 watts. The tiny light is for doctors who use it for internal exploration and surgery. The big lamp was used for display purposes and found some use in industry—in auto body appraisal, for example.

It took man a long time, but now he's the complete master of the boogey-man—the creature of the darkness who, they used to say, would getcha if you didn't watch out.

And now that your home is no longer in the darkness, are you sure you're using those lights to the best advantage to make your work eye-easy? Your co-op electrification advisor will be more than happy to check your lighting—he's there to help you—use him. And he can tell you the recommended lights for desk lamps, floor lamps, proper lighting facilities for your kitchen work, etc.



## LIGHTING . . . . . Around the house



**THE KITCHEN** at left is properly illuminated for "over-all" seeing as well as for "close, detail" seeing. The work area beside the sink is well lighted by flourescent bulbs underneath the cabinets . . . and the same form of indirect lighting is also used above the shelves. An attractive "hanging" light fixture over the table holds a proper wattage bulb and is hung the correct length from table. Lamp at desk is proper height.



**THE BEDROOM.** Like to read in bed? If so, be sure your reading material is properly illuminated by either a pin-up lamp or a floor lamp like the one at left. The swivel-type floor lamp is very versatile for reading in bed . . . it has an adjustable shaft which allows height control, a swinging arm which permits horizontal movement, and a light shade which tilts up or down to give perfect illumination.



**STUDY LIGHTING.** Proper piano lighting will make that daily practice much easier on Johnny and Mary. The cut at left shows ideal lighting for the piano. The illumination of the study center for your child is most important—it can mean the difference between excellent or defective eyesight—and maybe, the difference between A's and F's. For detailed instructions on planning and lighting a study center, write the *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, North Carolina.



**BATHROOM.** Cut at left shows in detail proper placement of flourescent lights for the bathroom mirror. Proper illumination of the mirror assures cleaner shaves for the men in the family, cleaner faces on the youngsters, and for the homemaker, a smoother make-up job if she uses the bathroom mirror for applying "her face."





## Carolina Kitchens

### RECIPES FROM CO-OP HOMEMAKERS

#### CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE FILE

Submitted by Mrs. Edward Godwin  
Rt. 1, Box 287-B  
Lumberton, N. C.

#### Mixed Pie

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 whole eggs                   | 1 teaspoon choice of cake coloring |
| 1 cup flour                    | 1 lemon (cut into tiny bits)       |
| 1 teaspoon choice of flavoring | 1 teaspoon butter                  |
| 1½ cups sweet milk             | 1 cup sugar                        |

Mix all ingredients thoroughly, using standard mixing procedure. Pour mixture into 5-inch pie shell. Preheat oven to 300°. Bake for about 25 minutes.

If desired, use your favorite pie topping.

Mrs. Edward Godwin, a Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation member, sends us this month her recipe for what she calls, simply, "Mixed Pie."

Mrs. Godwin invites all Carolina Homemakers to try her pie recipe, which she says is a favorite of her family of seven. And she adds a note to you ladies: "If you do bake this pie, please write and tell me how it tastes. Mine are delicious."

*If you have a special recipe you'd like to share through these pages, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along with the recipe. (However, don't feel that you must send a picture.)*

After you've tried Mrs. Godwin's recipe, you may want to save it for future use. Just clip along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of paste board, and stick it in your recipe file.



#### MAGIC HAIR STYLER

#### Flash — to Homemakers:

The "Lilt" home permanent people have just sent us a limited supply of their "Magic Hair Styler" which will show you how you would look with four smart hair styles. The "Styler" brochure also shows you how to set each style. If you want one of these stylers, send the following to Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh:

Name .....

Address .....

Electric Cooperative .....

## Over The Lines

with Becky



### A Pennsylvania Dutch Easter idea —

ALTHOUGH THE EASTER EGG TREE is one of the oldest American customs—or rather, Pennsylvania Dutch American—I hadn't heard about it until just a few weeks ago. The idea sounds so charming that I thought your families might like to know how to make one.

If you have one of those small clear plastic trees left over from Christmas, you can use it as a base. Or, better yet, use a bare branch about 2½ feet tall (driftwood is good, too) held firmly upright in a fairly large flower pot.

Hard boil 2 to 4 dozen eggs. Let them cool and then dye them in varied colors with Easter egg dye or food colors. If you're the ambitious type, you can make the tree even fancier by decorating the eggs with sequins, colored plastic tapes, bits of feathers, and anything else that might please your fancy. To hang the eggs on the branches, use adhesive tape looped most of the way around the egg. Be sure that the eggs are hung so their weight will be distributed equally.

Some of the fanciest egg creations are done on "blown" eggs so that they can be kept from year to year just as you keep your Christmas ornaments. To blow eggs, first wipe shell with a damp cloth and then, with a hat pin or other sharp pointed instrument longer than an egg, make holes about ⅛" in diameter in both ends of the egg. Break the yoke with the hat pin. Hold egg over bowl and blow gently on the large end until the shell is empty. Rinse shells in cold water and set aside to dry. If blown eggs are to be dyed, rinse again in hot water as eggs dye best when hot. Blown eggs can be threaded with ribbon or wire and easily fastened to the tree.

### Free Pattern

Crocheted edgings are easy and quick to work. The popular pineapple design is sure to be a success, whether worked into a square doily, a long table runner, or a whole tablecloth. Send STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE to: Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.





Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for First Class mailing.

# Fashions for This 'N That

4869—Cool and neat for the half-size figure with wonderful "carry-all" pockets. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½—24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch.

9240—The buttoned bodice has rows of pretty tucks, novel yoke treatment. Skirt flares gracefully. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

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4871—JIFFY-CUT sundress for the little miss. Pattern is all in one piece; pin to fabric, cut entire garment immediately. Printed Pattern in Child Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 takes 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9183—Princess sundress with the lovely lines carried out in bolero. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress takes 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero 1¾ yards.

9253—Half-Size fashion with buttoned bodice, neat lapels; favorite 6-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Sizes 12½—24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



## NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7083. The brilliant plumage of peacocks, done in glowing colors in 6-strands of cotton, or wool, is fascinating stitchery. Transfer of panel 15 x 20 inches; color chart and key. Directions for lining or framing. 7034. Attractive crocheted planter to hold artificial blossoms or leaves. It's parasol shape, done in spider-web pattern. Directions for 12 x 17-inch planter. Use heavy jiffy cotton. Starch stiffly. Send TWENTY FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for First Class mailing. Send an additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.



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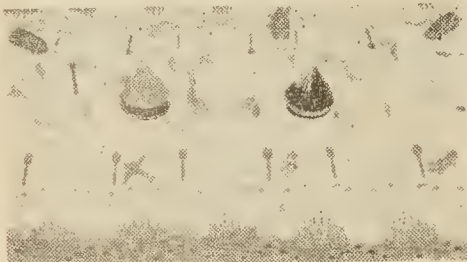
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Are we keeping Tommy  
from becoming a Doctor?



Tommy doesn't know it—but the way things look now, he may not get that M.D. after his name. And that's too bad for Tommy, and too bad for us: Tommy's a kid who'd make a great doctor.

But Tommy lives in a community where there's a serious shortage of classrooms, teachers and up-to-date schoolbooks. That means Tommy is getting a lot less schooling than he needs.

Let's be sure this doesn't happen to the children in our schools. Join with the other good citizens to back up our School Board, attend PTA meetings and school conferences.

For a free booklet telling you what you can do, write to: Better Schools, 9 East 40th, Street, New York 16, N. Y.



We must have  
first-rate schools



## SPORTS CAR "CATCHER"

A man took his Great Dane to a veterinarian. "Doctor," he said, "you've got to do something. My dog does nothing but chase sports cars."

"Well, that's only natural," replied the vet. "Most dogs chase cars."

"Yes," the man agreed. "But mine catches them and buries them in the back yard."

\* \* \*

## OPTIMISM

In a supermarket the other day, a wife was heard to remark to her husband: "Look at it this way, dear—the more it costs, the more green stamps we get."

\* \* \*

## WISE WORDS

The concert pianist, an expert in human relations, was disturbed during a concert by some noisy persons. He did not scold or show any sign of anger.

"I always hesitate," he said quietly, "to expose those who misbehave during a concert, because of an experience I had some years ago. A young man who sat in the front row was laughing and making loud noises. I was annoyed and rebuked him severely. Later I was told that I had made a grave mistake. The man I had reproved was an idiot."

The noise-makers subsided.



"Dad sure told off that speed cop! When's he getting out?"

**Hale!**

## TALKING CANINE

The animal trainer brought his trick dog into a theatrical agent's office. As they entered the office, the door happened to slam on the dog's tail. Immediately the canine let out some sharp and nasty curses.

"Good heavens!" cried the startled agent. "Your dog's talking!"

"Pay no attention to him," apologized the trainer. "He probably picked that stuff up back stage!"

## THE PERFECT SQUELCH

The wife wanted to do some shopping during the day, so at breakfast she asked her husband for \$10.

"Money, money, money!" he shouted. "Every day of the week you want more money. If you ask me, I think you need brains more than you need money."

"Perhaps so," his wife agreed, "but I asked you for what I thought you had the most of."

\* \* \*

## SLIGHTLY CONFUSED

The plane had just come to a halt and the passengers were gratefully stretching after the long trip, when the hostess suddenly saw the little old man in Seat 15 reaching up for his coat, his trousers in a heap around his ankles.

"Good grief," she cried, grabbing a blanket to hide him, "I said unfasten your safety belt."

\* \* \*

## MAKES A DIFFERENCE

A man who was very rich but noted for his stinginess was bombarding with questions a salesman in the car showroom. At last, indicating a certain model, he asked, "Does that one consume much gas?"

"A mere spoonful, sir," replied the exasperated salesman.

Asked the miser, "A teaspoonful or a tablespoonful?"



"This here has been a one-horse town for years, Mister, and Nellie Bell aims to keep it that way."



"Notice how much they've grown. The chicks, the calves, the pigs, the wife."



## Measuring Progress

There are many ways to measure the progress of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives, and the *Forest City Courier* found a useful yardstick in Rutherford EMC's record. It's a story that would apply in principle to almost every EMC in the United States, and we're happy to reprint it in part:

"... In 1938 the average consumption was only 15 kilowatt hours per month. The average consumption this year through November was 286 kilowatt hours per month.

"Of course the unit price has come down. Those 15 kilowatt hours cost the consumer about 9½ cents each while the 286 kilowatt hours cost him only 2.4 cents each. While he was increasing his power consumption 17 times, he was reducing his unit cost about four-fold.

"Why this phenomenal increase? There can be but one answer. The householder has found hundreds of different ways to use electric current advantageously. . . . And the demand for more and more current has brought down the unit price until everybody can afford what is no longer a luxury but is now a necessity.

"Nowhere do we think has any comparable progress been made in the space of 20 short years."

## No Monopoly

Congress has probed around in the federal regulatory agencies and unearthed quite a smell, which proves that neither political party has a monopoly on dishonesty.

It proves something else, too. Men who are paid to regulate monopolies are exposed to temptation by the regulated. If weak men are appointed to fill the positions, you can expect some of them to subvert the public interest for money or, more often, the privilege of living on intimate social terms with power company presidents or other persons of wealth and prestige.

It is impossible to remove the temptations, for so long as a regulator exists who will accept a favor, there will be a regulated monopoly there to offer it. Therefore, both the President in making his appointments, and Congress in approving them, should take care that honest, critical men fill the regulatory positions. More than that, they should be men who feel little need for the sympathetic companionship of the regulated.

"I've Got My Hands On the Reins All the Time"



## TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Recent developments give hope that America's taxpayers in general — as well as millions of electricity users in particular — will shortly be relieved of financing the multi-million-dollar propaganda activities of the power companies.



Last spring the Federal Power Commission ruled that money spent on a political pamphlet by 59 utility companies was being illegally charged as operating expenses for inter-state rate making purposes. Carolina Power & Light Company was one of those companies.

More recently the Wisconsin Utilities Commission ruled that power companies may not cite such expenses in support of intra-state rates, either.

Last summer the Internal Revenue Service began an investigation of the power company practice of deducting such expenditures for tax purposes. The service has now ruled that this practice, too, is illegal. The Service is even digging into several back years of company tax returns to make them

divy up 52c out of every dollar so deducted.

To make sure that these practices cease, several bills have been introduced in the current Congress, spelling out in no uncertain terms that if the power companies wish to spend money for the purpose of influencing legislation it must come from their stockholders, not from their customers.

Several times in this magazine we have questioned the legality of these practices. North Carolina's electric cooperatives are particularly concerned since they buy all but about 20 percent of their power from the four major power companies, and since, indirectly at least, much of this propaganda advertising is against their own interests.

For instance, much of the advertising has been directed against federal resource development and the preference right of co-ops and municipalities to have first call on federally-produced power. Over half our co-ops have reduced power costs by purchasing a large block of power from Kerr Dam.

We now believe it in order to pose this question: What will our own utilities commission and tax department do about these practices in North Carolina?



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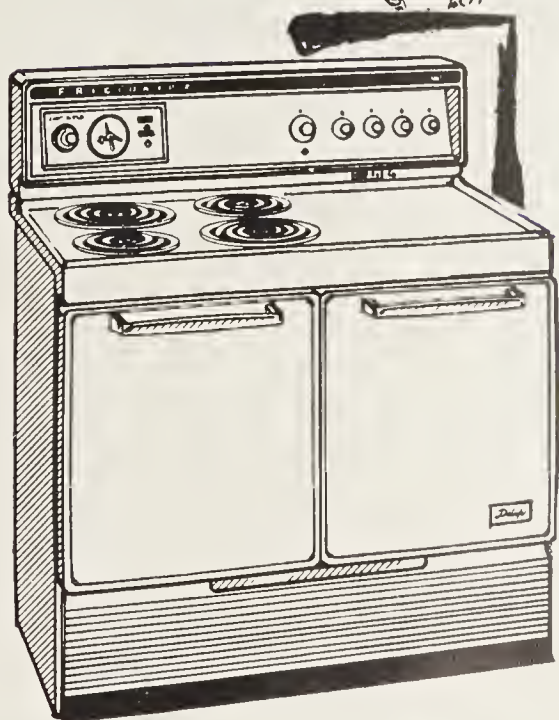
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